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Guy Chester Crampton (1881-1951)

Doctor Guy Chester Crampton, distinguished insect morphologist, was found dead in his room at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, New York, on the afternoon of October 31, 1951. He had suffered a heart attack some nine days earlier and was sent to St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, from which he was discharged on October 29th. He was buried in Mobile, Alabama. His sole surviving relative is a half-sister, Mrs. John T. Cochrane (Katharine Crampton Cochrane) of Mobile.

Doctor Crampton was the son of the late Dr. Orson Lucius Crampton and Cleffey B. de la Tourette Crampton. He was born in Mobile on September 21, 1881, and received his early education in the public schools. He then entered Princeton, receiving the A.B. degree in 1904. Later he received the A.M. degree from Cornell (1905) and from Harvard (1920). He studied in various European universities, including Freiburg, Munich, and Berlin, receiving the Ph.D. degree from the last in 1908. In Berlin he was a classmate of the distinguished entomologist, Dr. James McDunnough.

Upon returning to America, he decided to devote his life to research on arthropodan morphology and phylogeny and for this purpose felt that a position as a teacher in one of the leading Departments of Entomology in the country offered the best opportunity. He became an Assistant in Biology at Princeton between 1908 and 1910, and Professor of Zoology and Entomology at Clemson (South Carolina) Agricultural College, 1910-1911. In the spring of 1911 he was called to the then Massachusetts Agricultural College (now the University of Massachusetts) as Assistant Professor of Insect Morphology,

becoming a full Professor in 1915, a position and title he held until his retirement in 1947, when he became Emeritus Professor. Dr. Henry T. Fernald, then Head of the department of entomology at the college, once told the writer that "he brought Crampton here to be the official advertiser of the school in the field of insect morphology." How well this plan succeeded is attested by the more than 100 publications that came from the brain and pen of this most brilliant student. It is very certain that a large part of the high repute enjoyed by the Department among scientists throughout the world is due to the work of Doctor Crampton.

Undoubtedly most of the entomologists whom he trained, and they may be numbered in the hundreds, best remember the friendly and informal discussions with their Professor, not in the lecture rooms but more especially in the laboratories and after classes. To be associated with a man of Dr. Crampton's philosophy and culture was in itself an education, and unquestionably very many of his former students now holding high positions throughout the nation and abroad, owe much of their present success to this influence of a great teacher.

Following his retirement "Crampie," as he was lovingly known to faculty and students alike, spent his winters in Florida, his summers either in Massachusetts or New York. During his lifetime he published a total of 105 papers, virtually all on insect morphology and phylogeny. Only the first two of these were written previous to his coming to Massachusetts. The first, his Ph.D. dissertation, was published in Berlin; the second, a translation and enlargement of this thesis, was one of his outstanding contributions.* His published papers appeared between 1908 and 1944. Nothing was printed during the last seven years of his life, but it may be noted that he had several major papers in various stages of preparation, and just prior to his decease was revising these in anticipation of early publication. It is hoped that some, at least, may be completed and issued posthumously.

* 1909. "A contribution to the comparative morphology of the thoracic sclerites of insects." *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, 1909: 3-54, 21 figs., 4 pls.

At the time of his retirement there was established at the University of Massachusetts "The Guy Chester Crampton Research Fund," generously supported by the immediate family of Doctor Crampton and added to by many of his former students. The purpose of the fund is to use the interest to aid deserving and needy students in the biological and physical sciences to defray in whole or in part the cost of publication of original research findings. While entomology, and primarily insect morphology, receives first consideration in the granting of awards, other branches of zoology and botany are likewise eligible for consideration in a definite order and sequence that have been detailed in the "Terms of the Bequest" (Fernald Club Yearbook, 19: 11-12; 1950).

Mrs. Cochrane, heiress and executrix of the estate, has most generously presented Doctor Crampton's collection and library to the University of Massachusetts, in fulfillment of the latter's often expressed wishes and intentions.

Doctor Crampton remained a bachelor throughout his life. He was a member of several entomological societies in America and abroad, and of the leading honorary societies in American universities (Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha). Other details of his life and work are given in standard works of reference, including *American Men of Science* and *Who's Who in America*. Throughout his life he was most generous of his time and wealth, and in his passing leaves a host of friends who owe him an unrepayable debt.

CHARLES P. ALEXANDER

On Attempts to Correlate the Presence of Brunner's Organ in Grasshoppers with Habits or Habitats (Orthoptera: Acridoidea)

By JAMES A. G. REHN, Curator of Insects, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

In 1938 there was published by Drs. Eleanor H. Slifer and B. P. Uvarov an interesting discussion of "Brunner's Organ; a